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语法框架

一、词性成分及其相互间的修饰关系

1、常见的词性种类

名词 (Noun)	动词 (Verb)	形容词 (Adjective)	副词 (Adverb)
代词 (Pronoun)	介词 (Preposition)	连词 (Conjunction)	感叹词 (Interjection)
冠词 (Article)	数词 (Numeral)	限定词 (Determiner)	

2、词性之间的修饰关系

- ① 形容词性成分修饰名词性成分；
- ② 副词性成分修饰动词、形容词性成分、其他副词性成分。

二、词性成分基本概念及其作用

1、介词

(i) 用法

- ① 介词 + 名词性成分 = 介词短语
- ② 其他情况下，其充当形容词性成分 or 副词性成分

(ii) 形容词属性的介词短语

一般用作后置定语，用来修饰名词性成分；

(iii) 副词属性的介词短语

用于修饰动词、形容词性成分、其他副词性成分。

2、介词的形式

(i) 简单介词

as, at, by, during, with……

(ii) 分词介词

considering, including, given, granted……

(iii) 短语介词

*ahead of, next to, because of, owing to, along with, as well as, in case of
in common with, as a result of, in the absence of, to the best of, with an eye to*……

3、介词短语的功能

(i) 定语

介词短语可以修饰名词性成分，通常放在被修饰词后

The book on the table is mine.

(ii) 状语

介词短语可以作为状语，提供关于动词发生的时间、地点、原因、方式或条件等额外信息。

She arrived after dinner.

(iii) 补语

某些动词或形容词后可以直接接介词短语作为补语，以提供更多信息。

He is good at math.

→第一、动词

- ① 感官动词 (*see, hear, feel, watch, notice*)
- ② 使役动词 (*make, let, have*)
- ③ 表示位置或状态的动词 (*put, consider, keep, leave*)
- ④ 表示同意或不同意的动词 (*agree, disagree, object*)
- ⑤ 表示了解或理解的动词 (*know, understand, realize*)

→第二、形容词

- ① 表示情感或心理状态的形容词 (*happy, sad, angry, tired, interested*)
- ② 表示位置或状态的形容词 (*proud, interested, involved, responsible*)
- ③ 表示感觉或感知的形容词 (*aware, certain, sure*)

(iv) 宾语

某些及物动词可以接受介词短语作为宾语（不常见）

I can't agree with you on this matter（作为动词的一部分而不是单独的宾语）

(v) 主语

介词短语通常不直接作为主语，但某些情况下，介词短语中的成分可以构成主语。

In the garden is where we like to relax.（倒装结构，用于强调，其中 *where* 引导主语从句）

(vi) 表语

介词短语可以作为表语，用来解释或定义主语

The problem is in the planning.

三、简单句

1、结构成分基本概念及其用法

(i) 主语 (Subject)

句子的主体话题 or 动作的发出者；

(ii) 谓语 (Predicate)

即谓语动词；

(iii) 宾语 (Object)

谓语动词的执行对象；

(iv) 定语 (Attributive)

修饰名词性成分的成分；

(v) 状语 (Adverbial)

修饰动词、形容词性成分、其他副词性成分；

(vi) 补语 (Complement)

补充说明额外的成分。

补充：补语 = 宾语补语 or 主语补语 【*A is B*】；

表语的本质：主语补语

2、简单句类型及其基本概念

① *SV* (主谓)：主语 + 谓语

② *SVP* (主系表)：主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (主语补语)

③ *SVO* (主谓宾)：主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

④ *SVOO* (主谓双宾)：主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

补充：双宾语结构的句子，可以用介词 *for*、*to* 来改写

⑤ *SVOC* (主谓宾补)：主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补语

3、关于语法分析

① 看标点，做预判

② 主干公式： $\frac{\text{连词}}{\text{动词}} = \frac{n-1}{n}$ （注意连词省略的情况）

③ 判断其他修饰成分

区分 主谓双宾 和 主谓宾补：在 宾语/补语 前加 *be*，若不合语义及逻辑则为 宾语，否则为 补语。

区分 *did* 和 *done* 同体：在 *did* / *done* 前加 *be*，若符合语态及语义则为 *done*，否则为 *did*。

四、从句

1. 疑问词的词性

Who (Whom)
When

Whose
Why

What
How

Which
That

Where

2. 独立句子变从句的具体步骤

- ① 调语序，存在倒装语序的，调整为陈述语序。
- ② 加连词，陈述句用 *what*；一般疑问句用 *whether*；特殊疑问句用原本的疑问词作为连词。
- ③ 把连词置于从句句首。

3. 名词性从句

(i) 主语从句

从句整体充当**主语**，**名词性成分**；
补充：**形式主语**，**主语**成分所表达或涵盖的内容过多时，用**形式主语 it**来替代 (ENDWEIGHT)

(ii) 宾语从句

从句整体充当**宾语**，**名词性成分**；
补充：**形式宾语**，**宾语**成分所表达或涵盖的内容过多时，用**形式宾语 it**来替 (ENDWEIGHT)

(iii) 表语从句

从句整体充当**表语**，**名词性成分**；

(iv) 同位语从句

从句整体充当**同位语**（针对抽象名词的**名词性**解释说明）。
补充：**同位语**与**主语**所指向的对象（谓宾结构）存在连续的逻辑关系。

4. 形容词性从句

(i) 关系代词

→第一、**主语**关系代词

Who、Which、That

→第二、**宾语**关系代词（**动词**宾语）

Who、Whom、Which、That

→第三、**宾语**关系代词（**介词**宾语）

Who、Whom、Which

补充：介词前置（短语动词中的介词一般不前置，而是独立的介词）的前提下，使用
prep + whom、*prep + which*、*prep + that*

→第四、**状语**关系代词

When（时间）、Where（地点）、Why（原因）

→第五、**定语**关系代词

Whose、Which

→第六、**补语**关系代词

Which、That

(ii) 限制性定语从句 和 非限制性定语从句

I do not wear clothes, which makes me different from other people.

I do not wear clothes which makes me different from other people.

① 非限制性定语从句的判断: ①有逗号; ②关系词用 *which*、*who*、*where*、*when*

② 限制性定语从句的本质: 筛选

③ 非限制性定语从句的本质: 补充

5. 副词性从句

(i) 时间状语从句

引导词: *when* *while* *as* *before* *after* *since* *until*

① *when*: 时间段 or 时间点 (短暂性)

② *while*: 时间段 (持续性)

③ *as*: 随着/一边...一边 (持续性)

④ *until*: 时间段 (持续性: 主句持续性动词的肯定式 or 主句短暂性动词否定式)

(ii) 地点状语从句

引导词: *where*

where: 可以用来引导实际地点或抽象的空间 (域)

(iii) 原因状语从句

引导词: *because* *for* *as* *since*

because: *I do not study English because it is too hard for me.*

I do not study English because I need to pass the exam. (否定转移)

根据语意判断是否需要否定转移

(iv) 目的状语从句

引导词: *so that* *in order that* *if* *in case*

① *If*: *Take an umbrella if it rains.* (没带伞)

② *in case*: *Take an umbrella in case it rains.* (带伞)

(v) 结果状语从句

引导词: *so... that...* *such... that...*

so... (+形容词) that...

such... (+名词) that...

(vi) 条件状语从句

引导词: *if* *unless* *once* *in case* *as/so long as* *so far as*

(vii) 让步状语从句

引导词: *though* *although* *even if* *while* *no matter* *however* *as*

as 引导的倒装结构: *Much as I respect him, I can't agree with him.*

(viii) 比较状语从句

① (*A is to B what/as C is to D*, A 对于 B 等价于 C 对于 D)

Reading is to the mind what/as exercise is to the body.

② (*more than*, 远比、更多)

Nothing is more valuable than time (is more valuable).

③ (no less than, 不少于、同样)

Sally is no less hard-working than her sister (is hard-working).

④ (no more than, 不多于、不如)

Sally is no more hard-working than her sister (is hard-working).

⑤ (as... + adj / adv as..., 即...又...和...一样)

Michael learns as quickly as (he does) efficiently.

This work is not as difficult as you think (this work is difficult).

五、非谓语动词

1、非谓语动词的分类及其基本概念

(i) 不定式(to do)

具有名词属性、形容词属性、副词属性。

→第一、在句中作主语、宾语、补语、定语、状语

① To make you understand me is impossible.

② I will try to forget you.

③ To know everything is to know nothing.

④ At the meeting a decision was made to transfer a part of the students to another school.

⑤ She wept to hear the news.

→第二、还会作为插入语 (此时不需要进行语法分析)

常用: to begin with to be frank to conclude to be honest
to tell the truth so to speak to say the least of to be fair

To be fair, he has worked hard these days.

→第三、不定式的逻辑主语和逻辑宾语问题

① Sally will be proud (for her sister) to win the competition. (逻辑主语-her sister)

② It's very wise (of us) not to argue with the teacher. (逻辑主语-us)

③ I need a pen to write with. [write with a pen]

④ Michale is the best person to consult about the matter with. [consult about the matter with Michale]

→第四、不定式的时态、语态问题

① 现在时态(to do): 不定式动作在谓语动作的同时或之后。

② 完成时态(to have done): 不定式动作在谓语动词动作之前。

③ 进行时态(to be doing): 在谓语动作发生时, 不定式动作正在进行。

④ 被动式(to be done): 不定式的逻辑主语是不定式动作的对象或承受者。

I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

Sally is happy to visit Beijing.

Sally is happy to have visited Beijing.

(ii) 动名词(v + ing)

在语法层面上, 动名词 = 名词, 但存在逻辑主语/宾语, 以及可以变换时态、语态。

→第一、动名词在句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语

It is not easy really using a language in the real country where it is spoken.

→第二、动名词作**主语**：位于句末（特殊句型）

- ① 句型 1: It is no good / use / a waste of time doing sth. (干某事没用)
It is a waste of time trying to explain.
- ② 句型 2: There is no point / use / good (in) doing sth. (干某事没必要、没意义)
There is no use arguing with him.
- ③ 句型 3: There is no doing sth. (不可能做到某事)
There is no telling what will happen tomorrow.

→第三、动名词作**宾语**（动宾宾语）

- ① 常用动词: admit advise avoid consider deny
dislike enjoy feel like finish forgive give up
can't help imagine involve mention mind miss
permit prohibit resist risk suggest like

I hate lying and cheating.

→第四、动名词作**宾语**（介宾宾语）

- ① *I look forward to leaving this town and starting a new life.*
- ② *From having parties to chatting online, I just love knowing new people.*
- ③ 句型 1: Have difficulty / trouble / problems / a hard time / ... (in) doing sth. (做某事遇到了困难)
I once had a time getting used to living in Beijing.
- ④ 句型 2: can't help / resist doing or can't keep from doing... (情不自禁做某事)
I can't help reading this book.

→第五、动名词作**定语**

判断动名词和分词同体：分词和修饰成分构成主谓关系，动名词和修饰成分间可以用介词改写。

分词 = 形容词性

动名词 = 名词性

reading materials (阅读材料)

washing machine (洗衣机)

→第六、动名词的**逻辑主语**问题

- ① *Sally insisted on reading the letter.* (默认的逻辑主语: Sally)
- ② *Sally insisted on my reading the letter.* (默认的逻辑主语: I)
- ③ 所有格问题: *Her going off in such a hurry is strange.* (主语: 所有格)
I'm not happy about Sally(Sally's) going off in such a hurry. (动名词: 所有格与宾格皆可)
I'm not happy about someone going off in such a hurry. (不定代词: 普通格)
I've always had a dream of my father, mother, and I living together. (逻辑主语太长: 普通格)

→第七、动名词的**语态、语气**问题（被动式、完成式）

- ① 被动式: 逻辑主语作为动作的承受者
I'm not used to being treated like that.
- ② 完成式: 强调动名词结构的动作在谓语动词之前
I could not remember having heard anyone say that before.
- ③ 完成被动式: 逻辑主语作为动作的承受者且该动作在谓语动词之前
I appreciate having been given the chance to study abroad.
- ④ 主动形式表被动
The garden needs watering.
对比区别:
He deserves shooting first. (动宾关系)
He deserves to shoot first. (主谓关系)

→第八、动名词与不定式的区别

- ① 不定式：强调具体的、一次性的、待实现的动作，一般与某个特殊的动作执行者联系在一起。
动名词：一般性事实，意义上更加抽象，一般不与特定的动作执行者联系在一起。

I like playing basketball. I like to play basketball.

- ② 动名词：逻辑主语范围更大，可以泛指所有人。

不定式：逻辑主语通常仅仅是句子中的主语。

He hates drinking. He hates to drink.

- ③ 动名词：作主语时，通常表示已经实现的行为，或者不受时间限制的行为。

不定式：作主语时，表示将要实现，但仍未实现的行为。

Being invited to the party made Michael happy. [已经被邀请了]

It would make Michael happy to be invited to the party. [还没被邀请]

What he always wishes is angling for compliments. [不受时间限制]

What he wishes now is to angle for compliments. [表示将来的行为]

(iii) 分词【现在分词 (doing) 过去分词 (done)】

保留了动词的部分特征，有自己的宾语、状语等

被视为形容词性成分 or 副词性成分 (定语、状语、表语、补足语)

→第一、分词的意义

- ① 现在分词意义 1：表示主动的、正在进行的动作

The little girl smiling at me is really lovable.

- ② 现在分词意义 2：表示主动的、一般的动作

an understanding man = a man who understands people

- ③ 过去分词意义 1：表示被动的、一般的动作 (及物动词)

a respected writer = a writer who is respected

- ④ 过去分词意义 2：表示主动一般的动作 (不及物动词)

returned students = students who have returned

→第二、分词的逻辑主语问题

- ① 修改句子结构

Waiting for a bus, I saw a little cat walk to me. (逻辑主语: I)

- ② 独立分词结构

【名词 + 分词】结构

Nobody having anymore to say, the meeting was closed. (逻辑主语: nobody)

【with + 名词 + 分词】结构

The old man often takes a walk after dinner with his dog following him. (逻辑主语: his dog)

固定结构

Generally speaking, men are stronger than women.

Strictly speaking, girls are smarter than boys.

Judging from what he has done, he is a lazy student.

Taking of English, she is the best student.

Considering she has no experience, she has done a good job.

Granting that he has made a mistake, he is not to blame.

→第三、分词作状语

- ① 条件

Given more time, we could have done better.

相较于从句非谓语所表达的清晰程度较为模糊

If we had been given more time, we could have done better.

- ② 时间

Once installed, this machine operates automatically.

Once it is installed, this machine operates automatically.

③ 原因

Not knowing what to do next, I need your advice.

Because I don't know what to do, I need your advice.

④ 让步

Although understanding no Chinese, he was able to communicate.

Although he understood no Chinese, he was able to communicate.

⑤ 结果

He fired, killing an enemy.

He fired, so that he killed an enemy.

⑥ 方式

He earns a living driving a car.

He earns a living as he drives a car.

⑦ 分词作状语时，可保留连词

When waiting for the bus, I saw a little cat walk to me.

When I was waiting for the bus, I saw a little cat walk to me.

→ 第四、分词作表语

① 现在分词

What he says sounds more convincing.

② 过去分词

She is deeply read in literature.

→ 第五、分词作定语

① 现在分词：作定语时，表示其所修饰的名词是分词动作的发出者，二者构成主谓关系，且有正在进行的含义。

单个现在分词作定语时，一般放在其所修饰的名词之前；如放在其所修饰的名词之后，则视为一种强调。

on the following day → *on the day following*

She has no living parents → *She has no parents living.*

② 过去分词：及物动词的过去分词作定语时，其所修饰的名词是分词行为的承受者，构成动宾关系，表示被动行为。

published writings a moved object

不及物动词的过去分词作定语时，其不表示被动意义，仅仅表示完成。

faded roses the frozen lake

过去分词作定语时，一般放在其所修饰的名词之前；如放在其所修饰的名词之后，则视为一种强调。

A penny saved is a penny gained.

③ 三种被动结构

The built house is beautiful.

The house that has been built is beautiful.

The house being built is beautiful.

The house that is being built is beautiful.

The house to be built is beautiful.

The house that will be built will be beautiful.

→ 第六、分词作补足语

We saw the sun rising from behind the trees.

We saw the sun, and the sun was rising. (✓)

We saw a rising sun. (We saw a sun that was rising) (x)

不定式与分词的区别（补足语）

① 不定式作补足语：强调自始至终的全过程

I saw Michael climb up the tree.

- ② 分词作补足语：强调正在进行
I saw Michael climbing up the tree.

→第七、使用分词的注意事项

- ① 一般式 vs 完成式
Having sung a song, He sat down.
Singing a song, he sat down.
- ② 动词的用法问题
Chinese children grown in the US speak good English. (x)
Chinese children raised in the US speak god English. (✓)
Chinese children who grow up in the US speak good English. (✓)

2、非谓语动词与从句间的转换

(i) 名词性从句转换为名词、动名词、不定式

- ① *Whether he is a transsexual [or not] doesn't matter.*
His being a transsexual or not doesn't matter. 不必为了转换强行变为非谓语，判断非谓语动词是否贴切
- ② *The problem is what he is.*
The problem is his identity.
- ③ *His dream is that he becomes a successful entrepreneur.*
His dream is to become a successful entrepreneur.

(ii) 形容词性从句转换为形容词、不定式、分词、介词短语

- ① *Michael likes friends who are always to help.*
Michael likes ready-to-help friends.
- ② *I like the flowers that are on the table.*
I like the flowers on the table.
- ③ *In Fujian there exist certain traditions that people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking find strange.*
In Fujian there exist certain traditions not to easily understood by people accustomed to Northern ways of thinking.

(iii) 副词性从句转换为不定式、介词短、分词

- ① 时间
When I opened the windows the cat jumped out.
With my opening the windows the cat jumped out.
- ② 地点
People plant trees where are a lot of sunshine.
People plant trees in sunlit places.
- ③ 结果
I opened the window so that the cat jumped out.
I opened the window the cat jumping out.
- ④ 目的
I opened the window so that the cat could jump out.
I opened the window, the cat being able to jump out.
- ⑤ 条件
If you heat water, you can change it into steam.
Heating water, you can change it into steam.

⑥ 让步

*Though I opened the window, the cat didn't jump out.
Despite my opening the window, the cat didn't jump out.*

⑦ 方式

*He raised his head as though he was going to command silence.
He raised his head as though to command silence.*

(iv) 非谓语动词的缺点

① 非谓语动词在表意方面的准确性比从句差

*To hear him sing, you might take him for a girl.
(If or When) you hear him sing, you might take him for a girl.*

② 非谓语动词和从句的混用

Walking thorough the crowded marketplace, the scent of freshly baked bread and the sound of vendors calling out their goods filled the air, creating a lively atmosphere that made me feel like I was part a vibrant community.

六、动词【时、体、貌】

1、动词及时间状语的种类

(i) 动词的分类

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|---------|
| ① 第一类动词：状态动词 (states) | know | love | have | want |
| ② 第二类动词：活动动词 (activities) | walk | swim | write | read |
| ③ 第三类动词：过程动词 (accomplishments) | build | persuade | | prepare |
| ④ 第四类动词：瞬间动词 (achievements) | kill | drop | catch | arrive |

(ii) 时间状语的类别

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| ① 第一类时间状语 (时间点) | tomorrow morning at 11 | three years ago |
| ② 第二类时间状语 (定位时间段) | during the first half of last year | since 2018 |
| ③ 第三类时间状语 (不定位时间段) | for one year | for three days |

2、第一类动词：状态动词 (states)

状态动词是“不动”的动词，仅仅代表一种状态。(一般不用于进行时态)

Michael doesn't belong here.

This door opens easily.

(i) 一般现在时 vs 现在进行时

① *He lives in Beijing.* (永久 or 反复状态)

② *He is living in Beijing.* (暂时状态)

(ii) 过去时

① *Michael lived in Beijing.* (未完成状态)

② *Michael lived in Beijing from 2018 to 2020.* (完成状态)

(iii) 完成时

① *Michael has lived in Beijing.* (完成状态)

② *Michael has lived in Beijing since 2018.* (未完成状态)

3、第二类动词：活动动词 (activities)

活动动词时“会动”的动词，动作没有起点和终点，或者起点和终点并不明确。

① I *work* in Huawei. (动作没有终点)

② Puppies *grow* fast. (反复的活动，存在模糊的起点和终点)

③ She *read* three pages. (已完成的活动，起点和终点被量化了)

(i) 完成时 vs 完成进行时

① Michael *has worked* here. (已完成状态)

② Michael *has been working* here. (未完成状态)

4、第三类动词：过程动词 (accomplishments)

过程动词不但“会动”，而且有明确动作终点。

He *persuaded* his friend to go back to school. (已完成状态)

(i) 第三类动词各时态表现

① They *build* houses. (同义转为第二类动词)

② They *are building* a house. (未完成状态)

③ They *have built* a house. (已完成状态)

④ They *have been building* a house. (未完成状态)

⑤ They *had built* a house. (已完成状态)

⑥ They *had been building* a house. (未完成状态)

5、第四类动词：瞬间动词 (achievements)

第四类动词突出“瞬时性”，动作在瞬间发生并即时结束。

The accident *killed* four people. (已完成状态)

(i) 第四类动词各时态表现

① Sally *buys* new shoes. (词义转为第二类动词)

② Sally *bought* new shoes. (已完成状态)

③ Sally *bought* new shoes. (过去反复发生的动作)

④ The bombs *stopped* exploding. (词义转为第三类动词)

6、具体情况分析

On the outskirts of town, there stands¹ an ancient oak tree. Its branches have provided² shade for generations. Locals often gather³ there, sharing⁴ stories of their lives. As the sun sets⁵, it paints⁶ the sky in hues of orange and pink. Birds chirp⁷, having nested⁸ in the tree for years. Some families have picnicked⁹ beneath its branches, creating¹⁰ cherished memories. The tree has weathered¹¹ storms and witnessed¹² countless events. People have come and gone¹³, leaving¹⁴ traces of their presence. Over the years, the tree has become¹⁵ a symbol of endurance, a living testament to the passage of time.

[1]stands: ①+未完成

[3]gather: ②+未完成

[5]sets: ③+未完成

[7]chirp: ②+未完成

[9]have picnicked: ③+已完成

[11]has weathered: ③+已完成

[13]have come and gone: ②/③+未完成

[15]has become: ④+已完成

[2]have provided: ②+未/已完成

[4]sharing: ②+未完成

[6]paints: ③+未完成

[8]having nested: ③+未完成

[10]creating: ③/④+已完成

[12]has witnessed: ③+已完成

[14]leaving: ④+已完成

七、动词时态详述

1、动词时态的分类

(i) 一般现在时

People die.

① 形式: V / V-s

② 不完全等同于“现在”的概念

③ 是一种【静态大于动态】的时态

→第一、表示不受时间限制的【客观存在】或者【习惯性动作】
(未完成的状态 + 反复发生; 第一类、第二类动词居多)

① You reap what you sow.

② England and France are separated by the English Channel.

→第二、描述当前延续的【短暂状态】、【眼前的动作】、或者【眼前的将来】
(未完成状态 or 已完成状态; 不确定第几类动词)

① The flight is delayed.

② Look, I take this card from the pack and place it under the handkerchief.

→第三、描述【不确定的过去 (say, speak, hear……)】或者【更加鲜活的过去 (历史的现在时)】
(已完成状态; 不确定第几类动词)

① The weather forecast says it's going to rain. (口语)

② Last summer, my family and I embarked on a memorable road trip. As we drive through picturesque, we spot a charming little town. Intrigued, we decide to explore. The streets are lined with quaint shops, and locals warmly greet us.

(ii) 一般过去时

① 形式: V-ed

② 一般过去时是最常用的时态

③ 可能隐含对当前状态的否定意义

→第一、表示【过去的状态或动作（一次性 or 反复性）】，有时隐含对当前状态的否定
(已完成状态；不确定第几类动词)

① He served in World War II. (过去的一次性动作)

② I saw a lot of films ten years ago. (过去的反复性动作)

③ My father had large fortunes when I was born. (隐含对当前的否定)

→第二、过去反复性动作的表示法
(已完成状态；不确定第几类动词)

Michael used to eat out.

→第三、和过去时间无关，仅表示一种委婉语气

I wanted to ask if you would be free help me with this problem.

(iii) 现在进行时

① 形式: is / are + V-ing

② 现在进行时的意义不仅仅是表示正在进行

→第一、表示眼下正在进行的动作
(未完成状态；第二类动词 or 第三类动词)

Dark clouds are gathering.

→第二、表示现阶段反复性动作 (和一般现在时的意义不同)

① I am studying law. (现阶段反复性动作)

② I study law. (长期反复性动作)

→第三、表示按照计划安排近期内即将发生的动作
(未完成状态; 第四类动词居多)

President Biden is visiting China next week.

→第四、时间 / 条件状语从句中表示将来正在发生的动作

If you are looking for Larry, you'll find him in the meeting room.

→第五、表示刚刚过去的动作 (口语)
(talk, tell, say)

I don't know what you're talking about.

→第六、表示委婉的语气
(hope, wonder)

I'm wondering if you have a word with you.

→第七、第一类、第四类动词原则上不可使用进行时态 (现在进行时 or 过去进行时 or 将来进行时)

The predator is killing the prey. (x / 根据上下文表示将来时间)

→第八、个别第一类动词可以使用进行时态表示暂时的状态

I live in Beijing. (表示长期 or 永久性状态)

I'm living in Beijing. (表示暂时的状态)

→第九、一般现在时 vs 现在进行时

① 长期的反复性动作 vs 暂时性的反复性动作

The heater leaks. (长期的反复性动作)

The heater is leaking. (暂时性的反复性动作)

② 第三类、第四类动词某些情况下不能使用一般现在时

They build a house. (第三类动词被 a house + 时态共同限定后, 语义有冲突)

The bomb explodes. (第四类动词难以表达反复性动作)

③ 客观描述 vs 带有主观感情色彩

Michael does great in school. (客观描述)

Michael is doing great in school. (表示赞扬)

I study in Tsinghua. (客观描述)

I am studying in Tsinghua. (凡尔赛)

(iv) 过去进行时

① 形式: was / were + V-ing

② 过去进行时的意思不仅仅是正在进行

→第一、表示过去某个【时刻 / 时段】正在进行的动作
(第二类、第三类动词居多)

① She was shouting like mad when we got in. (时间点状语)

② We were having breakfast when they came. (时间点状语)

③ They were having a party from 9:00 to 11:00 last evening. (时间段状语)

→第二、表示过去某一时间点之后即将发生的动作
(第四类动词居多)

A few years later, he was dying.

The burglar was breaking into the window when the police caught him.

→第三、表示过去一段时间内暂时性的反复性动作
(第二类、第三类动词居多)

When Michael was in hospital, we were visiting him twice a week.
The rain was beating against the windows through night.

→第四、表示委婉语气 (比一般过去式更加委婉)
(hope, want, wonder)

I was hoping you could offer us some advice. (更加委婉)
I hoped you could offer us some advice.

I was wondering if Larry could help us. (更加委婉)
I wondered if Larry could help us.

→第五、用过去进行时给出叙述背景, 然后转而使用一般过去时进行整体叙述

It was the year of 2023, when Larry was growing sick of being a billionaire. One night he was walking about his house, where bundles of money were stacked up, all covered in mold. He walked forward, picked up a stack of money, and then approached the window. Suddenly, he threw the bills into the air, and the banknotes danced like snowflakes.

→第六、一般过去时 vs 过去进行时

① 已完成状态 vs 未完成状态

I read a book that evening. (已完成)
I was reading a book that evening. (未完成)

② 过去进行时更强调动作的连接发生

With the policy changed, new stores opened.
With the policy changed, new stores were opening. (强调连接发生)

③ 强调动作的渐变

Night fell, and Larry quickened his steps.
Night was falling, and Larry quickened his steps. (强调动作的渐变)

④ 强调感情色彩

Michael couldn't tell why his wife was angry. (描述事实)
Michael couldn't tell why his wife was being angry. (表示郁闷)

I hated everybody around me back then. (描述事实)
I was hating everybody around me back then. (主观色彩浓厚)

(V) 现在完成时

① 形式: have / has + V-ed

② 现在完成时表达的意义远大于“已完成”

③ 不能与表示过去的时间状语连用

→第一、已完成用法: 表示过去的某个动作已完成, 且该动作的完成与当前的情况有联系, 完成时的“已完成”表示一种因果关系, 动作的完成是原因, 而当前的情况是结果。
(第四类动词居多)

He has turned off the light. (含义: Now the light is off.)
I've laid the table. (含义: It's time to eat.)
He has recovered from his illness. (含义: Now he is well.)

已完成用法可以和下面几类时间状语连用:

① 表示不确定过去时间的状语: already, yet, before, recently, lately……

② 频度时间状语: often, sometimes, ever, never, once, twice……

③ 包含当前时间状态在内的时间状语: now, just, today, this morning, this year……

→第二、未完成用法: 表示动作或状态从过去某时开始, 持续到现在, 此状态可能仍将继续下去, 也可能刚刚结束, 抑或表示一段时间内反复发生的动作。一般与时间状语连用。

① 第一类、第二类动词肯定式

He has volunteered in the orphanage for years.

Michael has lived here since 2018.

I've always missed her.

② 第二类、第四类动词否定式, 表示状态延续至今

I haven't seen her for years.

They haven't visited us since 2015.

I haven't talked with my mom since we had a fight last time.

→第三、现在完成时中【since】的用法

① 【since】既是介词, 又是连词

I haven't seen him since yesterday.

I haven't seen him since we ran into each other in Paris last year.

② 与现在完成时搭配使用的【since】, 应该后接时间点; 如果后接动词一般过去时所表示的时间段, 则容易产生歧义; 如果后接动词的现在完成时所表示的时间段, 则没有歧义。

I haven't seen him since yesterday. (✓) 【since】+ 时间点

He hasn't written to me since he lived in Beijing. (x) 【since】+ 一般过去时的时间段

He has taken extra care of me since I've been ill. (✓) 【since】+ 现在完成时的时间点

③ It is 时间名词 + 【since】

It is a long time since we met last. (✓)

It's been a long time since we met last. (?)

→第四、It / this / that is the first time + that 从句

① 主句一般现在时 + 从句现在完成时

It's the first time I've been here.

It's the third time Michael has been late this week.

Is it the first time you've visited China?

② 主句表示将来时间 + 从句现在完成时

It'll be the first time I've been late.

It'll be the third time Michael has been late this week.

Will it be the first time you've visited China?

③ 主句一般过去时 + 从句过去完成时

It was the first time I'd been late.

It was the third time Michael had been late this week.

Would it be the first time you'd visited China?

→第五、一般过去时 vs 现在完成时

① 两种时态表达的时间性并不相同

I saw Michael this morning. (现在是下午或者晚上了)

I have seen Michael this morning. (现在依旧是早上)

Did you see Michael? (泛指以前)

Have you seen Michael? (指最近, 甚至是刚刚)

② 与眼下的情况的关联性不同

He's broken his leg. (含义: 他现在没法走路了)

He broke his leg. (含义: 摔坏腿是以前的事情了, 现在他的腿或许好了, 或许没好)

- ③ 时间状语不同：现在完成时不能与表示过去的时间点状语连用，只能使用包含当前时间的定位时间段状语

Nothing happened to him a year ago. (✓) 明确表达过去时间的时间状语

Nothing has happened to him a year ago. (x) 明确表达过去时间的时间状语

Nothing has happened to him since last Friday. (✓) 包含当前时间的定位时间段状语

(vi) 过去完成时

- ① 形式：had + V-ed

- ② 过去完成时 ≈ “倒退一格”的现在完成时

- ③ 过去完成时和“现在”没关系

- ④ 是一个区分动作先后顺序的时态

→ **第一、已完成用法：表示过去某时间已完成的动作或状态，此类用法往往会强调过去完成时与一般过去时二者间的动作先后顺序**
(第四类动词居多)

She struggled out of the net that had trapped her.

When I got to the station, the train had gone.

→ **第二、已完成用法：表示过去某个动作已完成【不能与包含当前时间状态在内的时间状语连用】**
(第四类动词居多)

【对比：现在完成时】现在完成时与现在有联系，过去完成时与现在没有联系

已完成用法可以和下面几类时间状语连用

- ① 表示不确定过去时间的状语：already, yet, before, recently, lately……

- ② 频度时间状语：often, sometimes, ever, never, once, twice……

→ **第三、未完成用法：表示某个动作或状态在过去某时之前已经开始，一直延续到该过去时间，这种延续尚未结束，且有可能继续下去**

- ① 第一类、第二类动词肯定式

He had volunteered in the orphanage for years.

I'd always missed her.

- ② 第三类、第四类动词否定式，表示状态的延续

I hadn't seen her for years.

He hadn't written to me for a whole year.

→ **第四、一般过去时 vs 过去完成时**

- ① 一般过去时和过去完成时都可以使用表示过去的时间点状语，但意义完全不同

I did the work at 6.

I had done the work at 6.

- ② 一般过去时与过去完成时的互换问题

When the teacher had left the room, the children started talking. (✓)

When the teacher left the room, the children started talking. (✓)

When the teacher left the room, the children had started talking. (✓)

When the teacher left the room, the children started talking. (x)

The children had started talking before the teacher left the room. (✓)

The children started talking before the teacher left the room. (✓)

- ③ 动作的先后顺序问题

直接用并列词连接的情况下，动词的顺序 = 动作的顺序

He took off his overcoat, sank into the chair, and breathed deeply to release the stress of the day.

He sank into the chair but found the chair wobbling hard.

存在从属连词的情况下，根据句意决定动作的先后顺序

When the teacher had left the room, the children started talking.

When the teacher left the room, the children started talking.

When the teacher left the room, the children had started talking.

When the teacher left the room, the children started talking.

The children had started talking before the teacher left the room.

The children started talking before the teacher left the room.

其余情况下，过去完成时的动作先于一般过去时

He took off his overcoat, sank into the chair, and breathed deeply to release the stress of the day that had weighed on him.

(vii) 现在完成进行时

① 形式: *have / has been + V-ing*

② 现在完成进行时 ≈ 现在完成时 + 现在进行时

→ 第一、表示动作仍在进行: 动作在过去某时开始，一直延续到当前时刻【经常与时间状语连用】
(第二类、第三类动作居多)

He has been learning English for years.

I've been looking for this wallet since early morning.

→ 第二、表示动作刚刚结束: 动作在过去某时开始，一直延续到当前说话时刻，并已在当前时刻结束
(第二类、第三类动作居多)

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.

It's okay. I've been watching Larry's channel.

→ 第三、现在完成时 vs 现在完成进行时

① 对于第二类动词、现在完成时与现在完成进行时区别不大

I've worked for days.

I've been working for days.

It has rained since last Tuesday.

It has been raining since last Tuesday.

② 第三类动词的完成时表示已完成状态，而进行时则表示未完成状态，因此两个时态的意思是有区别的；尤其要注意第二类动词转义为第三类动词的情况

They've built a house. (第三类动词，已完成状态)

They've been building a house. (第三类动词，未完成状态)

I've written a book. (第二类转第三类，已完成状态)

I've been writing a book. (第二类转第三类，未完成状态)

(viii) 过去完成进行时

① 形式: *had been + V-ing*

② 过去完成进行时和“现在”没什么关系

→ 第一、表示动作仍在进行: 动作在【过去的过去某时】开始，一直延续到【过去某一时刻】
(第二类、第三类动作居多；经常与时间状语连用)

He had been learning English for years.

I'd been looking for this wallet since early morning.

→第二、表示动作刚刚结束：动作在【过去的过去某时】开始，一直延续到【过去某一时刻】，并已经在【过去某一时刻】结束
(第二类、第三类动作居多)

*She said she had been learning English and was now ready to study overseas.
I'd been waiting for hours when he showed up.*

2、将来时间表示法

① 语法层面上讲，英语没有将来时的概念

② 实际上，英语表达“将来”的手段有很多

(i) Will / Shall + 动词原形

Will / shall + 动词原形这种表达将来时间的形式，是带有情态色彩的，也就是说，这种形式所表达的意思既可以表示将来，也可以表示一种主观意愿，简言之，这种表达将来时间的形式是不够客观的。

① 第一、第二、第三人称，皆可使用【will + 动词原形】来表达将来时间

I will leave for America next month.

You'll feel better after this medicine.

They will do everything possible to help us.

② 第一人称的情况下，使用【shall + 动词原形】属于“上古遗风”，现代英语中的大多使用will，但shall“逼格”更高

I shall call Larry cool.

We shall leave for Tokyo next month.

③ 【will + 动词原形】来表达主语的特征，表示一种倾向或习惯

Such things will happen.

The door won't open.

④ 【will / shall + 动词原形】用在疑问句中用于询问对方的意图

Shall I get you a drink?

Will you please spare me a few minutes?

⑤ If条件句中【主将从现】与will的含义是不同的

If Michael comes over tonight, this party will be a blast.

If Michael will come over tonight. This party will be a blast.

If you wait, I'll get you another drink.

If you will / can / could wait, I'll get you another drink.

(ii) Will / Shall + be doing

① 表示将来某一时刻或时间段内正在进行的动作，此为客观描述，不带有感情色彩

He will take over the family business if he fails in Gaokao.

He will be taking over the family business if he fails in Gaokao.

② 表达一种委婉语气

When will you visit us again?

When will you be visiting us again?

(iii) Will / Shall + have done

表示截止到将来某一时刻业已完成的动作或状态

第四类动词可与时间点状语连用；第二、三类动词可与时间点和时间段状语连用

He will have taken over the family business by the time he fails in Gaokao.

They will have completed their elementary school studies by this time next year.

(iv) Will / Shall + have been done

表示某个已经开始的动作一直持续到将来时刻，且动作依旧在继续

第二、三类动词居多

By November Michael will have been working in Huawei for Years.

The play will have been running for three months by Monday.

(v) Be going to + 动词原形

① 表示将来要发生的动作，该动作的发生往往是实现经过认真考虑和计算的

We're going to have a meeting over this.

He's going to be a doctor when he grows up.

② 表示客观事态的发展，而非主观的意图

Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.

Prices are going to rise.

(vi) Be going to vs Will

① *be going to* 的计划性强，*will* 的临时性以及情态意义更强

I'm going to be a billionaire.

I will be a billionaire.

② *If* 从句中可以使用 *be going to*，而不能使用 *will*；一旦使用 *will*，则具备主观的情态意义

If Michael is going to come over tonight, this party will be a blast.

If Michael will come over tonight, this party will be a blast.

(vii) Be to & Be about to

be to 表示某人为意志左右的未来动作，而 *be about to* 仅仅表示即将发生

Nobody is going to leave this room.

Nobody is to leave this room.

Nobody is about to leave this room.

(viii) Be doing

① 第四类动词的进行时态，可以用来表示将来时间，表示未来的时间状语用或者不用皆可

The train is leaving [this afternoon].

We've moving to Seattle [the day after tomorrow].

② 第二类、第三类动词的现在进行时态，可以用来表示将来时间，但必须与表示未来的时间状语连用，否则仅仅表示动作当前正在进行

The doctor was operating on the patient.

The doctor was operating on the patient the next morning.

(ix) 其他表示将来时间的方式

① *We were going to leave that afternoon.* (*be going to* 过去时)

② *We were going to be doing dishes that afternoon.* (*be going to* 过去式 + *be doing*; 表达基于过去的某个时间点的将来意义)

③ *I thought you would leave that afternoon.*

④ *I know she'd be here today.*

⑤ *We were about to leave for America back then.* (*be about to* 过去时)

⑥ *I thought it would be raining.*

⑥ *I thought Michael would have left for America.*

⑦ *He would have been working in the firm for ten years by the end of the year.*